

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
NEW SERIES—NO. 2—VOL. 2.

CONSOLIDATION.

CONCLUDED.

The pretences of deriving this assumed authority from which the bill in question was based upon the post-road clause, or the regulating committee of the post-road clause, were seen to be weak, but farcical. Which of them will apply to Mr. Calhoun's frolic to the top of the Allegany? Who can tell his journey for this purpose within the House of Representatives a taken, viz. That Congress has measure conducive to the general true and only ground which a defence of the bill in question with due seriousness.

Mr. M'Duffie's speech of the bill, comprises every in its defence, and was able and eloquent support been heard in either house.

We now come to the crimination between the parties; between the national government, and limited powers. I debates in the course of political discussion taken by improvement bill, i distinctive, the c private doctrine.

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of John Quincy Adams, on the subject of Internal Improvements.

question of the power of congress to authorizing of internal improvements, is, in other words, a question whether the people of this Union, in forming their common social compact, avowedly for the purpose of promoting their general welfare, have performed their work in a manner so *ineffably stupid*, as to deny themselves the means of bettering their own condition. I have too much respect for the intellect of my country to believe it.—The first object of human association is the improvement of the condition of the associated. Roads and Canals are among the most essential means of improving the condition of nations; and a people, which should deliberately, by the organization of its authorized power, deprive itself of the faculty of multiplying its own blessings, would be as wise as a creator who should undertake to constitute a human being without a heart!—[Ohio National Crisis.]

The following are the remarks of the Richmond Enquirer, on the above quotation:

"These doctrines may be calculated for the meridian of Ohio,—but surely not of Virginia."

"We shall not examine the opinion of Mr. Adams, as to roads and canals only—but we would throw out a few suggestions as to the main principle itself.—Can Mr. Adams be a friend to a limited construction, when he goes thus for the whole? Can one, who takes such broad ground, be considered as of the old school of '93? Whatever promises their general welfare—whatever betters or is supposed to be the means of bettering their condition,—whatever improves the condition of the nation—is according to him, within the purview of the power of the general government. Where then is the limitation? when can we say 'thous far and no further?' What cannot the federal government do? What power is denied to them, which they may suppose calculated to better the condition of the nation?"

Is it not enough to say, as the old republicans said, is this particular power given—or if not given, is it the means necessary and proper, for carrying any particular given power into execution—but we

True to his charge he—comes, the herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, Ky. THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY 13, 1825.

Gazette.

IN ADVANCE

| Vol. XXXIX

at the true reading of the constitution process. We are only to ask for power better the condition of the it follows of course—and the man is d, who will not immediately admit it, is to be believed, we need no longer lives with any enquiry as to the terms on separate states have associated together by object of the association cancels all, and endows the government with undefinable powers. If the United States by thing to better their condition, whether they have conceded the power or not, there was necessity for a particular enumeration of powers in the constitution. They may establish roads canals *ad libitum*—universities, colleges and schools—in fact, where is the limitation?

When the Virginia Legislature adopted Madison's report in 1800, they were 'ineffably stupid'—this 'ineffably stupid,' report demonstrated, that the phrase 'general welfare' was to be found in the articles of confederation; and that the phrase in this very limited instrument was not understood to be either a general grant of power, or to authorize the requisition or application of money by the old congress to the common defence & general welfare, except on the bases afterwards enumerated, which explained and limited their meaning.'

'How ineffably stupid' was the Federalist (1st vol.) when it asked, 'what would have been thought of that assembly (the Federal Convention) if attaching themselves to these general expressions, and disregarding the specifications which ascertain and limit their import, they had exercised unlimited power of providing for the common defence and general welfare?'

'How ineffably stupid' was James Madison, when on the 3d of March, 1817, he was constrained by the insuperable difficulty he felt in reconciling (the internal improvement) bill to the constitution of the United States, though negative to that bill, he admits its capacity to 'better the condition' of the people!

'If these doctrines be so ineffably stupid,' we are content to abide by them. But at least let us hear no more of John Q. Adams' being of the Virginia school of politicians. Can the constitution be safe in his hands! It would be a nose of wax—moved this way or that, as expediency might point out.

Mr. M'Duffie, is willing to qualify this unlimited claim of power, by confining it to *certain objects*, which can be effected by an appropriation of money, concerning which, he constitution according to him, makes no limitation whatever on the discretionary power of congress. The position he assumes therefore, is, that congress may adopt any measure whatever, that they may deem necessary to the 'common defence and general welfare,' if money be necessary to carry it into effect, and appropriate any money whatever for the purpose.

He justifies this by three cases of legislation that he thinks can be justified on no other principle.

Congress appropriated a sum of money for the relief of the French emigrants from St. Domingo, who were compelled to take refuge here in a very destitute condition. And they appropriated another sum, for the relief of the sufferers by an earthquake at the Caracas. I reply that Congress did not stop to enquire whether they had an indisputable right to indulge this honorable feeling, & perform these great acts of charity at an expense too insignificant to be an object of debate. Neither will it.

But Mr. Jefferson, by treaty, purchased Louisiana, for "the common defence and general welfare," and congress appropriated the money. Well, could they avoid it? Is it not the received opinion that the house of representatives are bound to make the appropriations necessary to carry into effect a treaty agreed to by the executive and ratified by the senate? I express no opinion of my own upon the question, but this, the common opinion, has always been acted upon. At any rate, even those who deny to be the duty of the house, agree that there is no objection to their doing so, if they see fit. This case then, is involved essentially and forms a part of one of the powers expressly vested in, and delegated to congress by the constitution. The abstract principle of its being a duty, or not a duty, was discussed, but not settled in the debate on Jay's Treaty, but the right of appropriating in such a case, was never for a moment denied then or at any time since. Mr. M'Duffie, therefore, must look out for some other precedent equally in point, to support the stand he has taken.

In fact I see no difference between Mr. J. Q. Adams and Mr. M'Duffie. For does not absolute power reside in the purse of the nation, and with him who has absolute control over the contents? What federalist would not embrace Mr. Adams's proposition with Mr. M'Duffie's limitation? If you are left at full liberty to do whatever can be done with money, what is it you cannot do? If Mr. Monroe and Mr. Calhoun, can place at their own disposal ten millions to be expended in jobs for fortifications, and as much in jobs for post roads, and military roads, and commercial roads, and post canals and military canals, and commercial canals, in every corner of the union where influence is to be acquired, I believe the less we say about the "public welfare," the better.

I am by no means an enemy to internal improvements, but much otherwise, if they were executed upon some plan of equality among the respective states. But no system of expenditure is proposed which shall contain the principles of eq

uity; and a more wanton dissipation of the money of the United States I can hardly suggest, than the projected improvements in the state of Pennsylvania. Every exercise of usurped power, is tyranny. Every assumption of power by Congress, not clearly and indubitably conceded, is a fraud on the several states. Do you want power to make internal improvements? Take the constitutional mode of obtaining it, and apply for an amendment to your constitution. Why do you refuse so to do? Because you are in doubt whether you can fairly and honestly convince the several states of the necessity for it; because you distrust your own cause, and dare not confide in your own arguments.

But such is now the case, and the leading characteristic doctrine of ultra-federalism and consolidation, is now the fashionable doctrine in congress; and one half, at least, of the South Carolina representation are the advocates for it! Very many of your young politicians seems inclined to favor the pretensions of power and patronage, and to enlist under the banners of ultra-federalism.

Fellow-Citizens, it is in vain to talk of an amalgamation of parties, while the dividing line of 1787, has continued to be the dividing line from thence forward, to 1824. Is South Carolina destined to be a federal state? Do you mean to join the ranks of that party? If you do, so be it. Things must take their course, and the friends of state rights must be content to remain in their minority. If not, the politics of Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun and General Jackson, are not the politics of this state; for those gentlemen supported to the utmost of their power, a principle and a measure, which, from the very moment of party difference, has decidedly characterized the federal party.—Consolidation is the motto of their flag.

This accusation will involve some of the most honorable, some of the most able, some of the most zealous, and useful sons of South Carolina. Men who with industry, perseverance, knowledge and ability, worthy of all praise, defended the rights of the South, against the ignorant and selfish speculations of the tariff-men. But it is remarkable, that neither Mr. Webster, Col. Hayne, Mr. Poinsett, or Mr. M'Duffie, advocated the rights of the South on principle. Maj. Hamilton, of Charleston, alone, in his very able view of that question, went into the right claimed by congress to legislate the money of the planter, into the coffers of the manufacturer. Yet, I presume that gentleman could, on principle take the ground he so ably supported; for if congress have a right to pass any act which they may deem conducive to the general welfare, why may they not pass an act to protect domestic and prohibit foreign manufacturers? Why may they not legislate on the Missouri question? In half a dozen years Arkansas will apply to be a state. Suppose Mr. John Q. Adams, elevated to the presidency, with his known views on that subject, will it not encourage the enemies of the South to bring it up again? Surely it will.

Fellow-Citizens, it is in vain to say the monster party may be destroyed. People who honestly, and with views and intentions equally honest, differ on principles, must ever remain two parties. There need be no animosity, because going both of us to the same point C. you prefer the road A. and I think better of the road B. Still the difference of opinion must and will remain; nor do I believe the country would gain much by amalgamation. It is well for both of us to be watched.

The question here discussed is a very leading and important one. The tendency to consolidating opinion among almost all our young politicians is manifest, the road to hereditary office is breaking upon the view, and monarchy is dimly seen at the end of the vista.

I close these remarks submitting them, under the sanction of the following opinions on the subject, by James Madison our former president.

Proceedings in the Virginia Assembly passed in December, 1793, with the review of the committee thereon. The other questions presenting themselves, are—1. Whether indications have appeared of a design to expand certain general phrases copied from the articles of confederation, so as to destroy the effect of the particular enumeration that explained & limited their meaning. 2. Whether this exposition would by degrees consolidate the states into one sovereignty. 3. Whether the tendency and result of this consolidation would be to transform the Republican system of the United States into a monarchy.

1. The general phrases here meant must be those of providing for the common defence and general welfare."

In the "articles of confederation" the phrases are used as follows, in article VIII. "All charges of war and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence and general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all lands within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such lands and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint."

In the existing constitution, they make the following part of section B. "The congress shall have

power, to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States."

This similarity in the use of these phrases in the two great federal charters might well be considered as rendering their meaning less liable to be misconstrued in the latter; because it will scarcely be said that in the former they were ever understood to be either a general grant of power, or to authorize the requisition or application of money by the old congress to the common defence and general welfare, except in the cases afterwards enumerated which explained and limited their meaning; and if such was the limited meaning attached to these phrases in the very instrument revised and remodelled by the present constitution, it can never be supposed that when copied into this constitution, a different meaning ought to be attached to them.

That notwithstanding this remarkable security against misconception a design has been indicated to expound these phrases in the constitution so as to destroy the effect of the particular enumeration of power by which it explains and limits them, must have fallen under the observation of those who have attended to the course of public transactions. Not to multiply proofs on this subject, it will suffice to refer to the debates in the Federal Legislature, in which arguments have on different occasions been drawn, with apparent effect, from these phrases in their indefinite meaning,

To these indications might be added, without looking farther, the official report on manufactures by the late Secretary of the Treasury, made on the 5th of December, 1791; and the report of a committee of Congress in January 1797 on the promotion of agriculture. In the first of these, it is expressly contended to belong "to the discretion of the National legislature to pronounce upon the objects which concern general welfare, and for which under that description an appropriation of money is required and proper." And there seems to be no room for a doubt that whatever concerns the general interests of learning, of agriculture, of manufactures, and of commerce, are within the sphere of the national council as far as regards an application of money." The latter report assumes the same latitude of power in the national councils, and applies it to the encouragement of agriculture, by means of a society to be established at the seat of government. Although neither of these reports may have received assent or a law carrying it into effect, yet on the other hand, the extraordinary doctrine contained in both, has passed without the slightest positive mark of disapprobation from the authority to which it was addressed. (Congress.)

Now whether the phrases in question be construed to authorise every measure relating to the common defence and general welfare, as contended by some, or every measure only in which there might be an application of money, as suggested by the caution of others, the effect must substantially be the same, in destroying the import and force of the particular enumeration of powers, which follow these general phrases in the constitution. For it is evident that there is not a single power whatever which may not have some reference to the common defence or the general welfare; nor a power of any magnitude which in its exercise does not involve or admit an application of money. The government therefore which possesses power in either one or other of these extents, is a government without the limitations formed by a particular enumeration, of powers, and consequently the meaning and effect of this particular enumeration, is destroyed by the exposition given to these general phrases.

This conclusion will not be effected by an attempt to qualify the power over the "general welfare," by referring it to cases where the general welfare is beyond the reach of separate provisions by the individual states; and leaving to these their jurisdiction in cases, to which their separate provisions may be competent. For as the authority of the individual states must in all cases be incompetent to general regulations operating through the whole, the authority of the United States would be extended to every object relating to the general welfare, which might by any possibility be provided for by the general authority. This qualifying construction therefore would give little, if any tendency, to circumscribe the power claimed under the latitude of the terms "general welfare."

The true and fair construction of this expression, both in the original and existing federal compacts, appears to the committee too obvious to be mistaken. In both, the congress is authorized to provide money for the common defence and general welfare. In both, is enjoined to this authority, an enumeration of the cases, to which their powers shall extend. Money cannot be applied to the general welfare, otherwise than by an application of it to some particular measure conducive to the general welfare. Whenever therefore, money has been raised by the general authority, and is to be applied to a particular measure, a question arises, whether the particular measure be within the enumerated authorities, vested in Congress. If it be, the money requisite for it may be applied to it; if it be not, no such application can be made. This fair and obvious interpretation coincides with, and is enforced by the clause in the Constitution which declares that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of ap-

propriations by law." An appropriation of money to the general welfare, would be deemed rather a mockery than an observance of this Constitutional injunction.

2. Whether the exposition of the general phrase here combated, would not by degrees consolidate the states into one sovereignty, is a question concerning which, the committee can perceive little room for difference of opinion. To consolidate the state into one sovereignty, nothing more can be wanted, than to supersede their respective sovereignties in the cases reserved to them, by extending the sovereignty of the United States to all cases of the "general welfare," that is to say, to all cases whatever.

3. That the obvious tendency and inevitable result of a consolidation of the states into one sovereignty would be, to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy, is a point which seems to have been sufficiently decided by the general sentiment of America. In almost every instance of discussion, relating to the consolidation in question, its certain tendency to pave the way to monarchy, seems not to be contested. The prospect of such a consolidation has formed the only topic of controversy. It would be unnecessary therefore, for the committee to dwell long on the reasons which support the position of the General Assembly. It may not be improper, however, to remark two consequences evidently flowing from an extension of the federal powers to every subject falling within the idea of the "general welfare."

One consequence must be, to enlarge the sphere of discretion allotted to the executive magistrate. Even within the legislative limits properly defined by the Constitution, the difficulty of accommodating legal regulations to a country so great in extent, and so various in its circumstances, has been much felt, and has led to occasional investments of power in the executive which involve perhaps as large a portion of discretion, as can be deemed consistent with the nature of the executive trust. In proportion as the objects of legislative care might be multiplied, would the time allowed for each be diminished, and the difficulty of providing uniform and particular regulations for all, be increased. From these sources would necessarily ensue, a greater latitude to the agency of that department which is always in existence, and which could best mould regulations of a general nature, so as to suit them to the diversity of particular situations. And it is in this latitude, as a supplement to the deficiency of the laws, that the degree of prerogative materially consists.

The other consequence would be, that of an excessive augmentation of the offices, honours and emoluments depending on the executive will. Add to the present legitimate flock, all those of every description which a consolidation of the states would take from them, and turn over to the federal government, and the patronage of the executive would necessarily be as much swelled in this case, as its prerogative would be in the other.

This disproportionate increase of prerogative and patronage must, evidently, either enable the chief magistrate of the union, by quiet means, to secure his re-election from time to time, and finally, to regulate the succession as he might please; or, by giving so transcendent an importance to the office, would render the election to it so violent and corrupt, that the public voice itself might call for an hereditary, in place of an elective succession. Which ever of these events might follow, the transformation of the Republican system of the United States into a monarchy, anticipated by the General Assembly from a consolidation of the states into one sovereignty, would be equally accomplished; and whether it would be into a mixed or an absolute monarchy might depend on too many contingencies to admit of any certain foresight. So far Mr. Madison.

UPON THE WHOLE, it appears, that the Convention of 1787, who framed our present Constitution, were of the politics now sneered at as radical; that one present constitution is radical in all its principles; that our oldest and best tried politicians were, and are radicals in their polities; attempting so far as they could foresee, to lay the axe to the root of all useless expense, and of all constructive usurpation, averse to all measures that might tempt us to engage in national quarrels, which could be prudently and honorably avoided. They were no friends to ingenuous, expensive and dazzling forms and principles of government; to governments aiming at extensive patronage; to needless grants of power; or of money, which is synonymous with power; being well persuaed that the difference between a good and bad government is that the last is expensive beyond necessity, while frugality without parsimony, is the characteristic of the former. The principle is universally true, that the cheaper we can purchase what we really want, and the less we expend on what we do not want, the greater surplus remains at our disposal; whether we apply it to a form of government, or a yard of muslin.</

FOREIGN.

BOLIVAR'S VICTORIES.

The Buenos Ayres Argos contains the details of Bolívar's victory over Canterac at Junín, which have already appeared in this and other American papers, but we have also a brief account of the battle at Acobamba, previous to that of Junín, of which we have hitherto had no intimation. We translate it from the Argos of September 17, as follows:

Passage of the Andes by Bolívar.—We hasten to inform the public of the important news of the route of the vanguard of the enemy's army, by the arms of our country, which was contained in *El Correo*, received, last night, by express from Chili. That paper says—"The Liberator BOLÍVAR, and all his army, passed the Andes, in three divisions, on the 29th of June—the first, under the command of General Cardova, by Caja Tambo—the second, under the command of General Lara, by Chavín—the third under the command of General La Mar, by Guayancó. The vanguard of the enemy, composed of three thousand five hundred men, in Acobamba, was completely routed. General Monet, who commanded it, was wounded and taken prisoner. Almost all the division of this enemy fell into our power, the number of killed, on their part, being very great. Before this action, five hundred infantry, and one hundred cavalry, under the command of the Spanish chief Pena, came over to us, and these men fought valiantly under the direction of their commander. We have also taken four cannon, the train, munitions, forage, and many muskets."

The vanguard of our army is on the other side of Junín—Canterac, who was within two leagues of Cachicachi, when informed of the defeat of his vanguard, retired, endeavouring to sustain himself in various points which he was successively obliged to abandon. He finally fortified himself on the skirt of the hill of Apa, apparently with the intention of maintaining that position, but with the sole object of gaining time to save his magazines in Nuayanco. All the mountaineers, with their chiefs, have joined General Miller, bringing more than seven hundred horses and mules, and they are now acting again against the enemy in Chuquiza and Chongos, reinforced by a strong division under General Lara. With another division, Gauvra, Otero and Carrasco, joined by the Mountaineers of the Patriot army, occupy the mountains to prevent the intended escape of the Spaniards. Our centre is in Sica, and the reserve under the immortal Bolívar in Cachicachi."

The battle of Junín in August, as we know, placed the Magazines of Canterac, which from the foregoing, he appears to have been so anxious to preserve, in the hands of the Patriots.

HAYTI.

Speaking of the order from President Boyer, respecting the emigrants to St Domingo, the New York Gazette Advertiser says—"We have heard it stated, and believe it to be true, that some colored men, who went out from this port, on a trading voyage to Port-Saint-Prince, with the intention of returning in the same vessel in which they sailed, were not permitted to leave the Island. When the vessel was about to return, they were held in prison, and their cage taken out." The Gazette remarks upon some subjects—"We have read a letter from a man in Port-Saint-Prince, several weeks since, in which it was stated, that in consequence, of some grants having returned to the United States, President Boyer had given orders to have the vessels which they took passage, seized, if they should return."—*Poulson's A. D. Advertiser.*

TRANSLATED FROM A PARIS PAPER.

MONDAY OCTOBER 3.—Letters received from Zante and Cephalonia, all at the same time, state that in all parts of the Morea, the people transperte with joy, and are employed in public works, at the news of the complete destruction of Turkish and Egyptian fleets. The Greeks had three battles with their barbarous enemies; after having taken, burnt, and sunk more than a hundred vessels of different sizes, in the neighbourhood of Rhodes and Crete, and on the coast of Caramania near Condrommi, they have succeeded in bringing fast and most beautiful frigates of Mohamed Ali, and the vessel was the son of the Sarraf of Egypt, Admiral Ismael Gibraltar, and a new pacha innumerable by birth, who embraced the Turkish on a short time ago. These three ships were taken into a scallop when their ship took fire, they fell among the numerous boats and vessels the Greeks always keep at sea with the hope of prisoners of importance, and by which they captured the nephew of the Bey of Tunis, near Zante. The three prisoners were conducted in triumph to Napoli di Romania, together with a frigate, a sloop, and a vessel loaded with eight millions of turkish piastres, the treasure intended to pay the Egyptian expedition. In the engagement near Zante, they had before captured thirty two Turkish Egyptian transport vessels.

The success of the last naval battle is confirmed by leading features by a letter from Trieste, dated October 14th.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, Sept. 23.—The last accounts from Upper Peru, dated Tupiza August, state that Colonel Valdez, of the patriots, had surprised in Chaca, general Carrasco, royal army, with six hundred men; had taken all general, all the officers and soldiers, and nine hundred, two canons, and all the equipage of the officers and chiefs of the royal army of general Valdez. The said general Valdez was retreating with six hundred men towards Colapampa, near Rio Blanca, pursued by colonel Valdez with his battalion of quadrions of Ostra.

No company with the packet ship Nestor, by which we shall have our regular files.

The Liverpool account of sales and imports of cotton of the 5th November, states that "in the early part of the week, the demand for Cotton was very animated, and the business transacted was generally at an advance of 1-1d. to 1-2d. per lb on last week's prices. Yesterday and to-day, the inquiry has been less general, and prices have again rather receded. Five hundred bags American and three hundred of other descriptions have been taken on speculation."

The ale brewers of London have sent circulars to their customers, stating that from the high price of malt and hops, they are under the painful necessity of raising the ale 1s. per barrel.

SPAIN.—It is stated, that three-fourths of the French troops are to be withdrawn from Spain. The fourth, which is to be retained, is to be stationed in the principal fortresses, a fourth is to be left on the frontier, as an army of observation: and the rest are to be disbanded.

The Greeks are said to have been again triumphant. Derivis Paşa, with 15,000 men, had been repulsed at Thermopylae and forced to retreat on Larissa in confusione, with the loss of fourteen stand of colours; Odysseus had defeated a party of Turks advancing from Negropont; and in Western Greece, Omer Paşa's forces had been routed near Arta.

The fate of Greece seems to be considered as nearly decided; and an article from the Danube affirms that "a great power has expressed itself in their favour in such a manner that important events may be expected in the Spring."

Letters from the Ionian islands of the 20th, and 27th of September and 2d of October, confirm the defeat of the United Egyptian and Turkish fleet. They state that their loss was very great, and that they had fled in all directions. Thus has the naval armaments from Constantinople and Egypt been entirely deprived of the power of doing mischief to the Greeks.

LONDON, November 1.

The trial of Fauntleroy for forgery took place on Saturday morning at the Old Bailey before Judges Park and Garrow. He had retained Mr. Gurney, Mr. Broderick, Mr. Alley, and Mr. C. Phillips to conduct his defence; the Attorney General, Mr. Bolland, and Mr. Law, were for the prosecutor. The Attorney General, in the course of his speech, mentioned one circumstance so extraordinary that he did not expect it would be credited but for the clearness of the fact by which it was supported. It was a paper in the prisoner's hand writing, found in a tin case in his private desk, containing the names of several Noblemen, Ladies and Gentlemen, opposite to which were several sums amounting to £120,000 stock, after which came the following remarkable words:—"In order to keep up the credit of our houses, I have forged powers of attorney, & sold out the above sums, without the knowledge of my partners, I kept up the dividends, but made no entries."

"HENRY FAUNTLEROY.

"Barkers-street, May 7, 1616."

And then this extraordinary postscript also in the hand writing of the prisoner:

P. S.—"The Bank began first to refuse our acceptances, and to destroy our credit; they shall therefore smart for it."

The prisoner read a long written defence with confidence and animation. He directed his address principally to the false imputations thrown upon him by the public press; declared that all he had done was to save a sinking establishment. The prisoner then called sixteen or seventeen gentlemen of the first commercial rank. Mr. T. Wilson and Sir C. Forbes were at the head of the number; they gave him the highest possible character. The Jury returned at nine minutes past three—verdict, guilty of uttering—*acath.*—Mr. Justice Park in a very impressive address to the prisoner, held out no hope of mercy. He did not pass sentence.

LONDON, November 2.

This morning the counsel of Mr. Fauntleroy, moved an arrest of judgment; it was however unsuccessful. Mr. Fauntleroy then rose, and read an address in a very energetic and affecting manner, imploring for the sake of his relatives, that sentence of death might not be carried into execution. Sentence was passed by Mr. Common Sergeant, on the capital convicts, thirteen in number, amongst whom was Mr. Fauntleroy.

On his trial Mr. Fauntleroy rose and read the following statement:

"My Lord, I am well aware, that no emergency, however pressing—that no embarrassments, however great, can be listened to as an excuse for the offence of which I have been found guilty; but I trust it may be considered as some palliation in a moral point of view, that a desire to preserve myself and others from bankruptcy, and not personal aggrandizement or selfish gratification alone, urged and impelled me to the acts I have committed; and when I first deviated from rectitude, it was owing to an acute, although, I admit, mistaken feeling, to obtain temporary relief, and not from any deliberate intention to defraud—God knows best, and the truth of my present declaration, that I hoped, and fully intended to make restitution immediately the expected prosperity of the house would have enabled me. This must, I think, my Lord, appear evident, from my having frequently replaced the money withdrawn; and the bank books will prove, that many of the sums mentioned in the document written in 1816, have been since invested by me to the credit of the parties. That document, my Lord, has been supposed to have been prepared in contemplation of flight; this idea is, however, erroneous, and is sufficiently refuted by my continuance at my residence and business for years subsequently. The only object and intention of that paper was in the event of sudden death before the whole of the money should be re-invested."

"I may even from suspicion, a snare."

possible. In these difficulties, I offered myself as the only sacrifice, and it is my duty, as a man and as a Christian, to resign myself to my fate. For me, my Lord, fallen and degraded as I am, life has no allurements; & a momentary pang will at once put an end to my mortal agonies, and to my earthly existence. But, my Lord, I have numerous relations—among them, my dear and venerable mother—who feel my reverence; and for their sakes, more than my own, I venture to supplicate that I may not be doomed to suffer a violent and ignominious death. Herem, my Lord, can be atoned for by suffering, my offences, heavy as they are, have long been expiated, not merely by the overwhelming embarrassments of the concern in which I was engaged, but my years of anxious terror and agonizing apprehension; and if, my lord, the anguish of mind I have endured for the last sixteen years of my life, and the peculiar circumstances in which I have been placed ever since I arrived at man's estate, could be made known to my most gracious sovereign, I venture to hope that his majesty's benevolent and feeling heart would be touched with compassion for my situation, and that I should not be considered an object wholly undeserving of the royal clemency. May I, therefore, my lord, presume to solicit your lordship's humane intercession, to communicate for his majesty's merciful consideration the circumstances to which I have alluded, and on behalf of my dearest relatives, I supplicate that the punishment of death may be remitted."

The unhappy man read, audibly and distinctly, except at that part of the address which alluded to his mother; there his voice faltered, and he struck his hand forcibly on the bar. When he concluded, he resumed the calm demeanour which had previously characterized him.

THE COLUMBUS.

DOVER, November 1.

This morning, about ten o'clock, this stupendous bark was discerned to the westward, moving gradually up towards Dover; it happened particularly fortunate that the wind was moderate from the N. N. W. and with all fine weather, so that a vast number of boats were soon afloat, filled with eager spectators, who sailed off and continued to ply round her for a considerable time while passing. Several persons were admitted on board, to whom the Captain (McKellar) behaved very courteously, and seemed disposed to afford every information in answer to the numerous questions proposed. He stated that the vessel took the ground the day after the steamboat left her, and laid four days in the River St. Lawrence, which he considers to have been a fortunate circumstance in consequence of his having taken out some of the cargo from each end to lighten and get her off; and had it not been for the relief afforded by this occurrence, she could not have crossed the ocean in safety. It appears she had been just seven weeks on the passage from that river, and encountered two gales in crossing the Atlantic, when she behaved as well as could be expected from so unwieldy an object, having on board 10,000 tons of timber. In the last gale, she strained considerably and opened some leaks. She has now been held fast a great deal of water by the constant action of the pumps (which are constructed so that 50 or 60 men can work at a time) the leaks are kept under. The Captain asserted that she had run as much as eight and ten knots per hour in a strong wind. Two Dover pilots, one from the Isle of Wight, are on board to conduct her up the Thames.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 13.

We hear that in a few days, 200 pounds, or 3,000 pounds of gold are expected here, from the gold mines in the Government of Ural, part of which belongs to the crown, but the greater part to private persons. It is said, that the latter, in part, cease working their copper and iron mines, because the washing for gold is so productive.

From the Liverpool Advertiser, of Nov. 6.

The London Courier had, in the early part of the week, a passage which, if we are to understand it as official, would intimate that government are not yet at all prepared for the measure of the recognition of the Independence of Columbia. The arrival of Col. Campbell, the Commissioner, with a report, acknowledged to be favourable, was yet the occasion of the Courier's writing this passage. Until the war with the Royalists in Peru, therefore, is perfectly and fortunately ended, government are not prepared to take any further steps towards the recognition of any of the new South American States.

Some of our readers have, doubtless, seen the verses published in Medwin's Journal, (and there, in some measure, ascribed to Lord Byron,) entitled, the Eulogy of Sir John Moore. This ode has been since claimed by several persons. One oral claim is for a friend of us, deceased, who the friend says, to his own knowledge, composed it *extempore*. The true author appears to be Dr. M. J. Parry, who claims it by letter in the Courier, in such a manner, and by such circumstances, as leave no doubt of the justice of his claim.

Sir Walter Scott's fine old stag-hound, Maida, which has been introduced into several of the portraits of that distinguished person, died a few days since. Some months ago, an effigy of the noble animal, was placed at the door of the principal entrance to Abbotsford; and he has been buried below it, with the following epitaph cut on the effigy:

Maida manuque jacet sub imagine, Maida,

Adjacum Domini. Sit tibi terra levis!

ODESSA, October 19.

According to accounts from Constantinople of the 2d inst., the ill consequences of the deposition of Ghâlib Paşa, began to manifest themselves in a manner very unpleasant to the diplomatic body; and it was even believed that the able and moderate Reis Elbendi, would not long retain his post though he is said to have expressed sentiments quite opposed to the ancient system.

The Reis Elbendi replied to M. Minziacki, that the orders for the immediate evacuation of Moldavia, on the personal responsibility of the Hoscopâr Steurzda, were finally given.

Population of Greece.—The actual population of Greece, according to the most exact calculations, and taking a middle estimate between the different valuations which have been made, amount to four millions. Half live on terra firma—a million in the Morea and Negropont—and a million in the Isles. This population, it is true, is composed of Greeks, Turks, Albanians, Jews and Franks; but it may be with certainty calculated that the true Greeks com-

LATEST.

By the Eliza Barker, New York in 52 days from October, have been received.

The King continues to repair the losses sustained by captivity, and to restore a ministratio to their former condition.

Vessels arriving in Spain

15th Nov. were to be quaran-

tied, according to the health

of the crew.

The king allowed inhabi-

jants of Cadiz one month to b

ehindize from Gibraltar, and

from other parts. A meeting

diz by the owners, insurers, &c.

nando, Vigoreux and Veloz, a

schooner Faud, detained in Mal-

ague, to consider what meas-

ures with regard to them.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 25.—An A

under command of Commodore Cr

a frigate, a sloop of war, and a

galleys, arrived here in 16 days from Algiers, b

a confirmation of the sailing of t

about a month ago. On the 19th, a

of war passed here towards the oc

flags and it would not be strange if those pirates.

CHINA.

The vessels of war which were pr

pared to join the maritime forces of

they had not left that port at the m

ber, were fitting out with redoubt

appearance of the ship Asia.

On the 15th of the same month the ele

putes were to be made in the capital of S

the new congress called by the Direct

was to meet at Quillota, a town of secon

tinace, but with a population of ten thousand

letters say that the liberal party will

perfect triumph in these elections, since they

have entirely abandoned the political field.

Mr. Zanarini has been nominated plenipot

to the United States of North America, in pla

Mr. Champino, who has been prevented from ad

ing the office by the state of his health.

EIGHTEEN CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION.

LAFAYETTE.

We have extracted from the proceedings of Con

gress on the bill in favour of our "Guest," the

speech of Mr. Mercer of Virginia; because it is

intended to give entire satisfaction to the minds of

the PEOPLE, that in passing that bill, we not only

obey the generous feeling of gratitude,—but we are

obeying partially the demands of justice. We say

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Clay to strike out 200,000 dollars, the amount proposed to be paid to General Lafayette, and inserting 100,000, and decided in the negative by a large majority.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed, and decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

It was then ordered that the bill should be read a third time.

The bill was then read a third time, accordingly, and the question thereupon decided, on request of Mr. Bonneau, by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

THE GAZETTE.

Lexington, Thursday January 13.

EDITED BY JOHN M. MC CALLA.

LEGISLATIVE.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter dated the 11th inst. from Frankfort, which informs us, that on the day preceding, the Senate had confirmed the nomination by the Governor of the following gentlemen as Judges of the court of Appeals viz:

WILLIAM T. BARRY,
JAMES HAGGIN,
BENJAMIN V. PATTON.
JOHN TRIMBLE.

The Legislature was expected to adjourn on yes- terday.

On Monday the House of Representatives rejected the bill for digging a Canal at Louisville at the expense of the state and the bill was reported incorporating a company for that purpose. Yesterday the bill passed to a third reading. On Monday the Senate passed Mr. Hughes' bill relative to occupants and yesterday a bill fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals at \$2000.

Yesterday was the election of Public Officers.

Samuel South, former treasurer, was elected on the third vote by a majority of 20 over Joel Yancey.

Amos Kendall, A. G. Meriwether & Robert Johnson were elected Public Printers by 35 votes over J. H. Holman, the printing having been consolidated.

John J. Crittenden was unanimously elected President of the Commonwealth's Bank, and for directors F. P. Blair, G. E. Russell, Wm. Gerard, J. G. Roberts, Jacob Swigert, Benj. Johnson, Robert Johnson, and Thos. Triplett, of Franklin county, Willis Field of Woodford, G. W. Knight of Shelby, Price Nuttal of Henry and W. O. Butler of Gallatin.—*Argus.*

Thomas B. Monroe Esq. has been nominated by the Governor to be reporter to the Court of Appeals.

LAFAYETTE.

By a communication from Col. Tattnal of the H. of Representatives, to the Mayor of Savannah it is ascertained that General La Fayette will not leave Washington on his visit to the South until after the inauguration of the next President. He will leave Washington on the 6th March for Raleigh. We may not expect him in his part of the Union until April, May, or perhaps June.

NAYS—Messrs. Beecher, Buck, Burleigh, Campbell, of Ohio, Crafts, Gazlay, Gist, F. Johnson, Lincoln, Livermore, McCoy, McLean, of Ohio, Mason, Metcalfe, Patterson, of Ohio, Ross, Scott, Sloane, Sterling, Thompson, of Ken. Tucker, of S. C., Vause, of Ohio, Vinton, Whittlesey, Wilson, of Ohio, Wright—26.

When the yeas and nays had been called and recorded, the Speaker rose, and observing that, having been precluded, by the place he held, from the expression of his sentiments in relation to either the principle or the form of the bill, he requested of the House that he might be permitted so far to give expression to his feelings, in relation to both, as to record his vote with those of the other members—and I have having been promptly given, the Clerk called the Speaker's name, and his vote was recorded in the affirmative.

When the House adjourned.

MR. JEFFERSON having been toasted at the dinner given to General Lafayette in the rotunda at the University of Virginia, he made the following affecting and eloquent remarks.

"I will avail myself of this occasion, my beloved neighbours and friends, to thank you for the kindness which now, and at all times, I have received at your hands. Born and bred among your fathers, led by their partialities into the line of public life, I laboured in fellowship with them through that arduous struggle, which, freeing us from foreign bondage, established us in the rights of self-government; rights which have blessed ourselves, and will bless in their consequence, all the nations of the earth. In this contest all did our utmost; and as none could do more, none had pretensions to superior merit.

I joy, my friends, in your joy, inspired by the visit of this our ancient and distinguished leader and benefactor. His deeds in the war of independence you have heard, and read. They are known to you, and embalmed in your memories, and in the page of history. His deeds in the peace which followed that war, are perhaps not known to you; but I can attest them. When I was stationed in his country for the purpose of cementing its friendship with ours, and of advancing our mutual interests, the friend of both was my most powerful auxiliary and advocate. He made our cause his own, as in truth it was that of his native country also. His influence and connections there were great. All doors and all departments were open to him at all times; to me only formally & at appointed times. In truth, I only held the nail, he drove it. Honour him then as your benefactor in peace, as well as in war.

My friends, I am old, long in the disuse of making speeches, and without voice to utter them. In this feeble state, the exhausted powers of life leave little, within my competence for your service. If with the aid of my younger and abler coadjutors, I can still contribute any thing to advance the institution, within whose walls we are now mingling manifestations to this our quest, it will be, as it ever has been, cheerfully and zealously bestowed. And could I live to see it once enjoy the patronage and cherishment of our public authorities with undivided voice, I shall die without a doubt of the future fortunes of my native state, and in the consoling contemplation of the happy influence on its character, its virtue, its prosperity and safety.

To these effusions for the cradle and land of my birth, I add, for our nation at large, the aspirations of a heart warm with the love of country, whose invocations to Heaven for its indissoluble union will be fervent and unremitting, while the pulse of life continues to beat; and when that ceases, it will expire in prayer for the eternal duration of its freedom and prosperity.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

at their increasing clamours and complaints! The time for the minority to rule is past, and hereafter, however they may object, the affairs of the state will be directed by the PEOPLE, through their constitutional organs.

STATE RIGHTS.

We give the conclusion of the pamphlet which we commenced two weeks since, in this day's Gazette; and trust that those who have examined it, are struck with its forcible arrangement of facts and documents. The author is known to be the celebrated Judge Cooper, President of the South Carolina College. His high standing in the literary and scientific world, will ensure his work the careful attention, of all who are acquainted with his weight of talents.

To show how generally the encroachments on state rights by the authorities of the General Government have excited attention in other states, and by whom the question is agitated, we subjoin an extract from an address of General Robert G. Harper to the voters of Baltimore, published in the Baltimore American of the 15th ult. We acknowledge that the authority is not orthodox with Kentucky Democratic Republicans; but it tends to prove the truth of one of the suggestions of Judge Cooper, that the Federal party are as devoted to the interests of the country, as their opponents; but that they have mistaken the means for promoting the object. General Harper says, however that the change in his circumstances, has produced the change in his opinion; and, that now he dreads the final overthrow of state influence and power.

The subjoined extract from Governor Wilson's Message to the Legislature of South Carolina, contains a similar expression of sentiment, and is more specific in pointing out the sources from whence the danger is to be dreaded, viz. the constructive powers claimed by Congress—and the Federal Judiciary.—We seriously recommend this subject to the deliberate investigation of the People of this country, and that they should act with firmness in laying the ax to the root of the evil, whilst it is not too late to reform.

Extract from General Harper's Speech.

"This ground is now wholly changed. The government has had thirty years of successful existence and operation, since I first took part in its affairs.—

Its systems of finance and administration have been perfected. It has passed safely through a change of administration, a violent struggle of parties, and a foreign war.

Its revenue is abundant, its old debt nearly paid, and its new one in a course of rapid extinguisment. Its foreign relations have been conducted, on the whole, with signal success. Its territory has received additions of incalculable value, in the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida. And almost all the disputed points, in the construction of its constitutional powers, have been satisfactorily settled. The number of states moreover has been greatly increased, by which the federal powers have been augmented in force, while state influence has been proportionately diminished by division. And by the rapid increase of population in the north and west, the centre of power has been shifted in such a manner, as to produce results not foreseen or apprehended, by the wisest of our statesmen, thirty years ago.

In this new state of things, I have ceased to apprehend danger to the federal government, from state power; and although I would maintain it as zealous as ever, in the fair exertion of its constitution authority, I would watch with even greater solicitude over the states, than over the federal government, which may in their turn be threatened with gradual diminution and final overthrow. The preservation of our free institutions depends, in my opinion, on the maintenance of a just balance between these opposing powers, which are destined from their nature to be in endless conflict with each other.

Hence it is the part, in my opinion, of a prudent and patriotic statesman, to watch sedulously over the maintenance of this balance: and to give his most anxious care to the state powers, as being the most exposed to danger."

Extract from Governor Wilson's Message.

"There is one subject of deep and vital importance to the stability of the General and State Governments, to which I beg leave to invite your attention.

Every friend to our present constitution, in its original purity, cannot but have witnessed the alarming extent to which the Federal Judiciary and Congress have gone towards establishing a great and consolidated government, subservient of the rights of the States, and contravening the letter and spirit of the constitution of the Union. The act of the last session of Congress, appropriating money to make surveys, is but an entering wedge, which will be followed, no doubt, by the expenditure of millions.

Unless the People apply the proper corrective, the day, I fear, is not far distant, when South Carolina shall be grievously assessed, to pay for the cutting of a canal across Cape Cod. None of the friends to be assumed powers of the General Government, pre-

tend to derive them from any specific grant of power in the constitution, but claim them as implied, resulting, or necessary to the common defence and general welfare. The construction contended for by them is an open violation of that which has heretofore universally been admitted the true rule for expounding all grants. It never for a moment entered into the imagination of the mothers of the convention that framed the union that they were surrendering the sovereignty and independence of the states. On the contrary, there was an universal sensitiveness on that point, which produced the section which declared all power not expressly granted, to be reserved to the people, or the states. Whenever we become a great consolidated nation, the day will soon arrive when we shall crumble into as many parts as there are cardinal points of the compass. It is our duty a public sentinel to give the alarm, in order that those who are friendly to the present constitution may preserve it in its original purity. The opinions of men high in office on this point should be known, that they may be properly appreciated by the people, who alone possess the corrective in their elective franchise."

LANCASTER Jan. 20th, 1813.

Sir—When I accepted of a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals, it was with an expectation that my services in that station would be acceptable to the public. It seems however that in this expectation I am disappointed. It is reported here, and the report is generally credited, that the Legislature have passed a law to increase the salary of such judges as shall hereafter be appointed, leaving the salary of those in office at present as heretofore. Such an

act is too unequivocal an expression of the Legislative disapprobation of the present incumbents in office to be mistaken, and however unjust in itself or injurious to my feelings, I am not disposed to indulge a querulous tone as unmanly as it would be unavoidable. Opposed upon principle to holding a public station of any sort against the public will, I must beg of you to accept of this as my resignation of the office of Chief Justice, &c.

I am sir, with sentiments of the greatest respect and esteem,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN BOYLE.

His Excellency ISAAC SHELBY,

Governor of the Comtly of Kentucky.

noceut, which was shared by perhaps fifty other spectators, made me determine then to make an appeal to the Trustees against those dangerous deadfalls. Never can you know your danger, until it makes you feel it.

I trust that the Trustees will endeavour to have the town well regulated, the streets rectified, nuisances removed, and all other needful affairs attended to, previous to the arrival of a certain expected "Guest."

VIATOR.

The following persons were elected on the 1st instant to serve as trustees of the town of Lexington for the ensuing year.

JOHN BRADFORD,
CHARLES HUMPHREYS,
JOHN SHROCK,
JOHN M. MC CALLA,
THOMAS M. HICKEY,
OLIVER KEEN,
DAVID MEGOWAN,
JOSEPH BARBEE,
G. W. CLOUD,
JOSEPH LOGAN,
THOMAS ANDERSON,

MARRIED on the evening of the 8th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, Mr. William M. Brand, son of John Brando Esq. of this place, to Miss HARRIETTE WILLIAMS, daughter of President Holley.

DIED,

In this town on the 9th inst. Mr. John S. Herring, of Virginia.

In Harrison count., . . . Samuel Lamme, aged upwards of seventy-five years; an old soldier of the Revolution.

CONCERT.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY,
Will give their Second Concert at Mrs. Keen's
Ball Room,

ON THIS EVENING,
Consisting of the Following Pieces, viz.

PART 1st.

Grand Overture, - - - - - Vanhal
Favourite Waltz, - - - - - Braungart
Variations on the Clarinet to "Musette de Noia," performed by the
author, - - - - - Ratel

Andante and Minuetto, - - - - - Stewart
Sinfonia, - - - - - Pleyel
March in the God of Love, - - - - -

PART 2d.

Overture to the Lady of the Manor,
Fly to the Desert with Flute
variations and Horn Echoes - - - - - Ratel,
Andante Amoro and Presto movement, - - - - - Mozart,
Sweet is the Vale, arranged with full
accompaniments, - - - - - atel

Variations on the Bird Flageolet to "La
Pique de Tabac," performed by the
author, - - - - - Ratel

FINALE—Overture to Lodiwiska, Kreutzer
Performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.
Tickets ONE DOLLAR, to be had at Keen's and
Ayres' Inns; at J. Brennan & Co's Store, and at
M. Giron's

Lexington, Jan. 13, 1805.

THEATRE.

THE LEXINGTON

THE SPANISH SOCIETY
Have the pleasure of announcing to the Publick that
the New Melo Drama of

Rob Roy M'Gregor,

Or AULD LANG SYNE.
Dramatised by J. Pocock, from the popular Novel of
that name, will be presented on

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 13,

With a New Farce, written by a citizen of Missouri,
called

THE PEPLAR

Tickets can be had at the office of J. M. Pike, at
Brennan & Co's Store the Reporter Office, Keen's and
Ayres' Inn, and of Mrs. Marsh at the Theatre.

Lexington, Jan. 13, 1805—2-4.

Negroes to Hire.

SEVERAL likely negro girls and women to hire. En-
quire of the

Jamby 13, 1805—2-3.

Literary.

THE undersigned Trustee notify the publick that they have employed a competent teacher and opened a grammar school at Walnut Hill meeting house seven miles South West of Lexington, where it will be taught in English and Greek languages and all his branches prepared for entering college. Boarding may be had in a society able to give moderate terms.

LEIGHORN, Sept 15.

—

—

A vessel which left Algiers on the 8th, brings the following news—The Dey has declared that he will make war on Sardinia, if it does not pay in one month the tribute he has demanded. He has made the same declaration as to Holland adding the injunction to separate from its alliance with Spain in the course of 3 months. Against Spain he has declared open war. The Dey, it appears, desires to revenge himself on powers of the second order for the humiliation he lately suffered from England. A squadron of 12 vessels, well armed, is ready to sail.

TOWN POLICE.

MR. EDITOR,
I have heard with pleasure, that the Board of Trustees of Lexington are taking preparatory steps for a more strict enforcement of the by-laws of the town, than they have heretofore done. There have been numerous and severe complaints made against several of the encroachments on the streets, particularly by steps of houses. In many instances they project so far, as to leave only one or two feet for passengers. This is an abuse which it is, to be hoped, will not be permitted after this month. I am persuaded it would give general satisfaction, to enforce a rule for restraining them within proper bounds.

There is another eye sore, which continually pains me whenever I walk up or down main streets. It is the number of hanging signs, with BOOK & STORE, SADDLERY—DRY GOODS—BOOTS & SHOES, LOTTERY OFFICES—HAT STORE, &c. &c. blazoned on them, which project over the sidewalk, and therefore the innocent passenger walks in broken lead. I saw a child narrowly escape being dashed to pieces by one of these signs.

This he helps will induce the commissioners of Western County to give a preference to those

N. B. A constant supply of letters VOCAL
and
PATRICK QUIGLEY

MOROCCO

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick that he has commenced a new business in Lexington on Main street; and from a long residence in one of the principal cities of Europe, and the United States, he affirms, his skill to well produce articles in his manufactory, in the U.S. states first of Vases, Bottles, &c. &c. Saddlers and Cloth Builders etc. he will sell the articles he has in hand at a reasonable price.

This he hopes will induce the commissioners of Western County to give a preference to those

N. B. A constant supply of letters VOCAL
and
PATRICK QUIGLEY

